

larly open to criticism for the use of a practical food analyst.

The book is clearly printed and the subject matter can be readily understood by those who are not deeply versed in chemical processes.

It is of service to the student, teacher and doctor, and would find a welcome place in the library of any food chemist. E. C. N.

General Surgery. Practical Medicine Series, Vol. II. Edited by John B. Murphy. Series of 1915. Yearbook Publishing Co., Chicago. 1915.

While, as might be anticipated, this volume is strongly marked with the personality of the editor, it has the quality of containing all of the most vital and practical material on surgical subjects that appears in the current medical literature. There is a very gratifying decision and emphasis employed in the exposition of the material that serves well to arrest the casual reader's attention or to impress the one who seeks information as in a reference work. The chapters on operative technic, bone grafting and appendicitis are particularly well worth reading. G. H. T.

A Text-Book of Diseases of the Nose and Throat.

By D. Braden Kyle, A. M., M. D., Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Fifth edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged. Octavo of 856 pages with 272 illustrations, 27 of them in colors. Philadelphia and London. W. B. Saunders Company, 1914. Cloth, \$4.50 net.

This work has attempted to discuss diseases of the nose and throat from the pathological standpoint and with a large measure of success. Pathology is the basis of any intelligent understanding or treatment of disease, and Dr. Kyle is to be congratulated in that he has brought this feature so prominently to the front in his book. It will not militate against the usefulness of the work that there are some points that might be improved on. As an instance of this may be cited the great amount of space taken up with operations on the septum, most of which have been discarded. However, it is probably too much to expect of an author that he should omit all archaic material otherwise we should have pamphlets instead of books. It is a sound and safe book to give to students and ought to encourage them to a good understanding of pathology, which I take it, is its chief aim. H. Y. McN.

Essentials of Laboratory Diagnosis—Designed for

Students and Practitioners. By Francis Ashley Faught, M.D., Director of the Laboratory of the Department of Clinical Medicine and Assistant to the Professor of Clinical Medicine, Medico-Chirurgical College, etc., etc., Philadelphia, Pa. Pp. 450 containing 10 full-page plates (4 in color) and 58 text engravings. Fifth Revised Edition. Price, \$2.50 net. 1915. F. A. Davis Company, Publishers, Philadelphia. English Depot, Stanley Philips, London.

This volume contains a brief description of the routine tests employed in the clinical laboratory. It should prove especially valuable both to students and to those physicians who wish to acquaint themselves with a good working method for carrying out the commoner laboratory reactions. The more modern and reliable tests are described while the elimination of much of the complex matter

found in larger works makes the book concise without the loss of any of the essentials.

It is to be highly recommended as a compact but not too brief outline of every-day laboratory methods. C. S.

Infant Feeding, Its Principles and Practice. By F. L. Wachenheim, M. D., Attending Physician Sydenham Hospital and Mount Sinai Dispensary, New York City. 12mo, 340 pages. Cloth, \$2.00, net. Lea & Febiger, Publishers, Philadelphia and New York, 1915.

This is a review of the several methods of infant feeding and a consideration of a few disorders associated with nutrition. The work is commendable as well for its brevity as for the definite information it contains. It could have been made still shorter without detracting from its merit. The keynote of the book is found on page 242, where the author comments on the "superiority of bedside observation over uncontrolled laboratory research and mere reverence for authority," and again on page 184 where in discussing the various systems of feeding he states that "The confusion referred to gives an accurate picture of the present situation: a system of artificial feeding that really meets the requirements is still awaiting discovery." Wachenheim handles the various feeding systems with authority. He points out their strong and their weak points. He almost states a principle when he says (pages 46-47), "The idea that different metabolic and nutritional results can be obtained from a definite caloric food-estimation has been and will probably remain chimerical." The tables he furnishes for practical use—such as the quantitative table (page 19) are admirable. His discussion of digestive disorders, the disorders of metabolism, rickets and scurvy are good. The book is written in a scholarly manner. It can be read with profit and should be appreciated by the practicing physician. SANFORD BLUM.

Pathological Technique: A Practical Manual for Workers in Pathological Histology and Bacteriology, including Directions for the Performance of Autopsies and for Clinical Diagnosis by Laboratory Methods. By F. B. Mallory, A. M., M. D., and J. H. Wright, A. M., M. D., S. D. Sixth Edition, Revised and Enlarged with 174 Illustrations. Published by W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia and London, 1915.

No comment need be made upon the text and illustrations of the previous editions of "Pathological Technique," since its acceptance years ago as a standard work on autopsy technique and histological tissue preparation. In the sixth edition the authors have incorporated in the original text some sections on bacteriology and serology descriptive of the bacillus of pertussis, Blastomyces and Sporothrix schenckii; complement fixation in gonococcal infection and echinococcal cyst, and Lange's colloidal gold reaction in cerebrospinal fluid for syphilis of the central nervous system. Several additions to histological technique have been made, viz., Eycles' and Sternberg's silver impregnation tissue method for staining the Treponema pallidum; Bielschowsky's silver impregnation stain for nerve fibres, connective tissue fibrils and reticulum; Bensley's stain for mitochondria; Herxheimer's alcohol-acetone solution of Scharlach R stain for fat. The staining methods are new and have been found valuable to the histologist. In the earlier editions no attempt was made to pub-